

# Honolulu Star-Bulletin

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EDITOR

SATURDAY

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## Good Roads: Build Them On Facts

Today's issue of the Star-Bulletin is built on energetic action.

**FACTS.**  
FACTS about Hawaii's biggest home problem—that of giving the people of the territory and our great and growing number of visitors good roads in all the islands.

FACTS about construction, FACTS about maintenance.

FACTS about present funds—or lack of them—FACTS about plans to provide more funds.

FACTS about road material, FACTS about bonds, FACTS about taxation.

FACTS about various legislative schemes, FACTS about where Honolulu's money has gone in the past, is now going, and is likely to go in the future.

There has never, in all the long years the people of this territory have struggled with roads, been a comprehensive highways plan adopted for the entire group of islands.

We have had a variety of road systems, and a wider variety of road constructions. We have had the territory and the county each going ahead largely in blissful ignorance of or indifference to the program which the other was trying to accomplish. And now, with the growth of a great military population, we have a third very important factor, the federal government, with its vital plans for strategic military roads.

We have had roads built for ten years ago forced to meet an entirely new strain—that of the tremendous motor car traffic. We have had public treasures figured for the past trying to meet the unprecedented drains of the present.

Today the situation calls imperatively for a scheme so broad that it will recognize the essentially interlocking interests of federal, territorial and county governments, and yet so definitely practical that it will require each island county government individually to stand its share and do its own proper work without undue red tape, delay, expense and consequent irritation.

For the future of the present there is no one public official, no one group of officials, no one department of government responsible. All Hawaii is feeling its way toward the best method of meeting these new and vexatious problems.

What is needed, as the Star-Bulletin sees it, is more general knowledge of actual conditions, financial and physical.

What is needed is general conviction—that we must, as citizens in a live American community, measure up to the responsibilities of a given situation of government—and that means prompt and

The given situation is here—particularly in Honolulu. A road system that has gone to pieces and simultaneously the greatest demand for smooth, substantial motor roads in the history of this city—and the certainty of a tremendously greater demand in the future.

The theory on which this special edition was conceived and on which it has been made up is that every business, every businessman, every citizen, every taxpayer, every resident, every visitor, is personally interested in good roads.

The response to the idea advanced by Star-Bulletin representatives proved that the theory was right. Glance at the news and advertising columns—they speak eloquently of the universal touch of roads upon the people of this territory.

Cooperating with the Star-Bulletin to make possible this elaborate presentation of FACTS are scores of kinds of businesses. The men at the head of these businesses recognize that there is such a tremendous and active interest in good roads in Hawaii that their patronage of the advertising columns of a special Good Roads Edition is a sound, constructive, forceful, business-getting proposition.

Cooperating also are many engineers, financial authorities, public officials and other good citizens who have prepared articles and charts to present such phases of the problem as they feel qualified to discuss.

As stated elsewhere in this paper, the Star-Bulletin is riding no particular hobby. We recognize the divergence of opinion and appreciate honest discussion directed at getting information. This edition is conceived as a clearing-house for the latest and the most authoritative information on the road problem and the allied financial problem.

In brief, the aim is to present FACTS—so the people may know.

Honest recognition of FACTS is the first and longest step toward solving the problem. Honest recognition by the public of the fact that our roads demand very much more money than they are getting now will put our legislators and officials in the line of march toward Good Roads.

Take time to read this issue carefully, to grasp and digest the FACTS. Keep it for reference. Legislative situations will change but the principles set forth in various ways and by various men will continue.

Good Roads cannot be built on talk, on dreams, on theories. They must be BUILT ON FACTS.

### A BASELESS WAR SCARE.

Reports are again coming from the coast that intending passengers at San Francisco have cancelled their bookings on account of the war crisis, the inference being that they are afraid to travel on the Pacific. As the island press has again and again pointed out, the war scare is baseless, so far as this group is concerned. It is safer now than when war broke out. British and Japanese cruisers have cleared it of Tonton war-vessels, and all approaches are unobstructed. Tourists need not worry over this, nor is there any likelihood that steamers on local runs will be taken into federal service. On the other hand, there is good reason to believe that the present passenger and freight schedules will be undisturbed.

### THE MURDERER AT HANA.

The verdict of a Maui jury in the case of John Hu Kaihi, the Hana murderer, outrages commonsense and flouts justice.

This man, as the climax of a drunken Christmas night, struck down another man with a lamp, beat

him unconscious with the butt of a rifle, set fire to the house, burned the body and also burned his own ten-year-old son so badly that the lad died the following day. The jury was out four and one-half hours and brought in a verdict of assault and battery.

Sympathy for the murderer is said to have been the reason why the jury brought in this verdict. He had been keeping away from booze for some time—until the Christmas revel. Then he lost his reason temporarily, drinking cheap and maddening 75-cent-a-gallon wine, and the double tragedy followed.

After all, it is not this poor victim of his own appetite for booze who is the real murderer. It is booze itself. John Hu Kaihi and the whole horrible story furnish one of the many unanswerable arguments against booze.

In the face of such a story as this, all the plausible, flimsy defense of paid attorneys, lobbyists and hangers-on of the booze interests goes to pieces, and there remains the stark, terrible fact that booze caused John Hu Kaihi to slay a fellow-man, his friend, and in his blind, drunken rage to cause the death of his own son.

## OPPOSITION TO BILL COMES LATE

Opposition to Senate Bill 65, providing that deductions may be allowed persons and corporations in computing income taxes, developed at the last minute in the senate today but not strong enough to prevent the measure's passage.

Senators Pacheco, Quinn and Robinson noted in the negative on third reading, though they had not previously spoken against it.

The following bills passed third reading in the senate today:

Senate Bill 65

Providing for the computation of incomes for taxation.

House Bill 202

To prohibit malicious injury to or unlawful removal of books and other articles in libraries, galleries, museums or exhibits and unlawful detention of books, etc., from libraries.

House Bill 214

Declaring and designating a certain tract of government land at Pihonua, South Hilo, as grounds for a county building.

House Bill 215

Declaring and designating a certain tract of government land at Waialae, South Hilo, as a public park.

House Bill 311

Relating to punishment for the receiving of stolen goods.

House Bill 314

Relating to banking corporations.

## TO TRAP GOATS IS NEWEST PLAN

To capture goats with steel traps is the latest proposal received for getting rid of them on the island of Kahoolawe.

This unique method was suggested Friday morning by William Gillies to the board of commissioners of agriculture and forestry. Gillies informed the board that he thought he could make money by killing the goats and selling their skins, meat and bones if the board would permit him to go there. When asked how he planned to capture the goats he said he proposed placing the traps in the trails.

It is estimated that there is about 700 goats on the island and for years the board has endeavored to exterminate them as they ruin the trees and bushes and nothing can be done to reforest the island, as planned by the board, until all the goats are killed.

The board told Gillies that it would take the matter under consideration and let him know its decision at a later date.

William Francis Sheehan, Democratic national committeeman and former lieutenant-governor of New York, is dead.

Capt Alfred Fritzen, alleged to be an officer of the German navy, was arrested at Los Angeles, and held for "complicity in the German spy plot in the United States."

## MAUI TO LEAVE COAST SATURDAY

Instead of steaming from San Francisco Wednesday as scheduled, the new Matsen flagship Maui will not leave until Saturday, April 7, a week from today, says a marconigram received this morning by Manager John H. DREW of the shipping department of Castle & Cooke, the local Matson agency, from E. D. Tenney. The liner will arrive April 12, making the voyage in five days instead of the scheduled six.

Captain William Matson, president of the Matson Navigation Company, although a sick man, will come on the Maui, the message adds, and will stay in the islands a month in an effort to recuperate his health. He is progressing favorably following his recent second stroke, which was light.

Tenney's wireless states that the Maui's passenger list is still very uncertain on account of the threatened war conditions. He promises to send more particulars in a few days. It is also considered likely that the Maui will make a stop at Kahului on her return from Hilo, as Maui people desire to thank Captain Matson for naming the new liner after the Valley Island. A decision on this will be announced by wireless before the liner leaves San Francisco, Manager DREW says.

## SCHOOL AT WAIALEE WINS PRAISE FROM INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE

Representatives Visit Boys' Industrial School, Learn of Methods; No Complaints

By HOWARD D. CASE

There can be no just criticism of the management of the boys' industrial school at Waialea, either in the legislature or out. If frank expressions of opinion count for anything, this is the impression gained by every member of the education committee of the house of representatives during a flying visit to the school yesterday afternoon.

Now before the house is a resolution demanding an investigation of methods of punishment at the school. It waits to know why certain inmates have been beaten. On the very face of it this resolution is a "spite" measure to defend, presumably, some former inmate of the institution who evidently did not behave himself and who suffered in consequence.

Whipping Done When Necessary  
Lays are strapped at the industrial school. It is a method of punishment there, but is resorted to only when boys repeat offenses of a criminal nature, and usually they are given three chances to reform. If they do not—well, a good sole-leather strap stings and leaves a mark for a few days.

But what other punishment can there be for these boys—and there have been only two or three—who repeatedly commit these criminal offenses? Supt. Frederick Anderson asked the question yesterday and then answered it quite frankly.

Superintendent Tells Why Necessary  
"Must we hand the boy a sack of candy and say, 'Now try and be a good boy and please don't do it again?'" Anderson asked. "If we put him in a dark cell on bread and water for a few days, what does he do? Reform? Not a bit of it. He broods over his punishment and concocts further schemes to 'get even'."

"I believe in a thrashing for the boy who commits a criminal offense, who is reprimanded and then goes right out and commits another offense. Give him one thrashing and then come back for another."

Boys Admit Whipping Justified

There are two boys at the school today who bear on their backs marks of the lash. Both of these boys frankly admitted that they had been in the wrong, and these admissions were not made in Anderson's presence. They related just what they had done and the stories were corroborated when Anderson later was asked to explain.

One boy was lashed because he repeatedly robbed express packages and mail. Another was punished because he ran away three times and each time intimidated new boys and forced them to run away with him. Boys have broken into houses, into stores, they have run away from the school and committed other offenses. But where the offense was committed only once and sometimes twice, they have been let off with a reprimand.

This is but an example of Superintendent Anderson's very liberal management and his attempt to make men out of the boys under his control, rather than to antagonize or intimidate them by repeated applications of the lash.

Seeks Unity of Purpose

Anderson's plan to solve the problem of constant unity at the school is this:

Remove from the school and cease to send there, boys who are criminally inclined.

Provide the school with sufficient teachers so that each boy may receive individual attention and instruction. If the criminally inclined boys are weeded out he thinks there can be no more trouble at the school. His opinion is, and he says it is a correct one, that it is this class of boys who incite the young boys to mischievous pranks and actual crimes.

"Let the legislature give us sufficient funds so that we may employ more teachers to secure this individual instruction," says Anderson. "At present six instructors, this number including the matron and the watchmen, are looking after 165 boys."

"I would like to see the school provided with a full staff of 19 instructors and at least three of these should be academic men; in other words, college graduates. But this undoubtedly would mean that salaries would have to be raised."

"On this basis there would be fewer criminally-inclined leaders in the school. Many of these boys have no fathers, no mothers, no one to care for them. Let the teachers play the 'big brothers' and arrange it so that each teacher would have charge of, say, 10 boys."

Disapprove Confinement Plan  
Anderson says that the confinement system has been advocated as a method of bringing peace to the school

—if it could be more peaceful than it appeared yesterday. Put a boy in a cell, says the superintendent, and he becomes a criminal, if he is not one already. Ninety-two per cent of the boys at Waialea do not know what parental care and love is. With more teachers more personal care and attention could be shown the boys, and there is little doubt that it would go a long way toward correcting them.

Anderson has one pet scheme that he is anxious to have carried out, and that is provision for the boys who have finished their terms at the school and who have made good.

Would Help Along "Graduates"  
He would like to have \$1000 a year set aside to pay at the rate of \$10 a month all boys who, after they are eligible for parole, desire to stay at the school for a few months and become more familiar with the trade they have learned while in confinement.

One boy has been in the Waialea school since 1906. He was taken back at his own request. Today he is a skilled mechanic. But if this boy were to leave the school tomorrow there would be no provision made for him, he would be given no money, nor would he have a job in sight.

It is the boys of this type that Anderson would like to see assisted, and the legislators who heard his remarks on this point unanimously agreed with him.

Boys Act As Jurors

Getting back to the punishment system, the school has a system of government of its own, and a jury of boys sits on all cases of flagrant violation of the rules. Sometimes they decide that the boy shall be reprimanded or given extra work. Sometimes they recommend a thrashing. And in some cases they are two or three days teaching their decision.

No Complaints Are Made

A large number of the boys were questioned by the legislators and not a single complaint was registered. The food was good, they declared. All had words of praise for Anderson's system of management. They admitted that boys had been thrashed, and declared the boys themselves were in the wrong. A watchman who recently attempted to bully a boy was discharged.

Food has gone up, as everyone knows, and Anderson requests an allowance of 45 cents a day for each boy. He figures that at least \$5000 will be needed to renovate the hospital building and brighten up the dormitories.

"We simply must give him some more money," remarked Representative G. P. Wilder.

Legislators Show Deep Interest  
Wilder took a keen interest in everything he saw and unparaphrasedly praised the institution. Another interested visitor was Speaker H. L. Holstein, who also lauded the institution.

One example of what the boys have done is the big, new concrete building containing the laundry and workshop. This structure, built entirely by the boys, was completed in 1916. It is a sturdy, handsome building and worthy of any institution.

The shame of the "shackle" system does not exist at the school, this being one of the methods of punishment that Anderson abolished when he first took charge.

Getting down to the bottom of the investigation made yesterday, it would appear that Anderson's methods of punishment are to be permitted without fear of any undue cruelty to the boy. Only two instances of lashing were found and, as Anderson frankly explained, these were given boys who had repeatedly committed crimes, who had been given three chances to reform and who could be punished in no other way so as to leave a vivid impression that "rules are rules."

To one acquainted with conditions at the school, and with Anderson's sincere attempts to better them and to make men and good citizens out of his charges, there must come an earnest desire that the legislature, if it is to assist at all, be liberal. Every cent of money spent on Waialea will be for the direct benefit of the entire territory, there can be no doubt of that.

Those who visited the school yesterday were Speaker H. L. Holstein, Representative Marquez, chairman of the education committee; and Representatives Leal, Miles, Kawaha, Wilder and Ahuna, and Attorney William T. Rawlins.

### PICTURE DIRECTOR IS VISITOR FROM MAINLAND

Mr. Frank Hall Crane of New York City is visiting his sister, Mrs. W. R. Farrington during the stay in port of the Great Northern. Mr. Crane is a moving picture director who has gained a place among the leaders in his profession in the Eastern centers. He has been recently in Los Angeles directing two special episodes for a new serial to be issued by the Balboa Company.

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The net paid circulation of the Star-Bulletin February 24 was 7727

pany. The expense of publicity on these two episodes was \$60,000, which gives some idea of the cost of a moving picture serial. Mr. Crane returns on the Great Northern to resume his work in New York.

### SAME CLERK WRITES BOTH REPORTS FOR COMMITTEE

That some of the clerks in the house are earning their salaries was proved yesterday when the judiciary committee reported out on the bill providing that married women whose husbands earn \$100 a month shall not

be employed by the several government departments.

There were two reports, a minority and majority, and the majority report recommending that the bill be tabled was adopted and the measure was killed.

Both reports were well drawn and contained elaborate argument for and against the passage of the measure. But the majority report impressed the lawmakers as putting forth the stronger side of the debate, and they adopted it.

Later it developed that both reports were written by H. T. Mills, clerk of the judiciary committee.

### HONOLULU REAL ESTATE

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